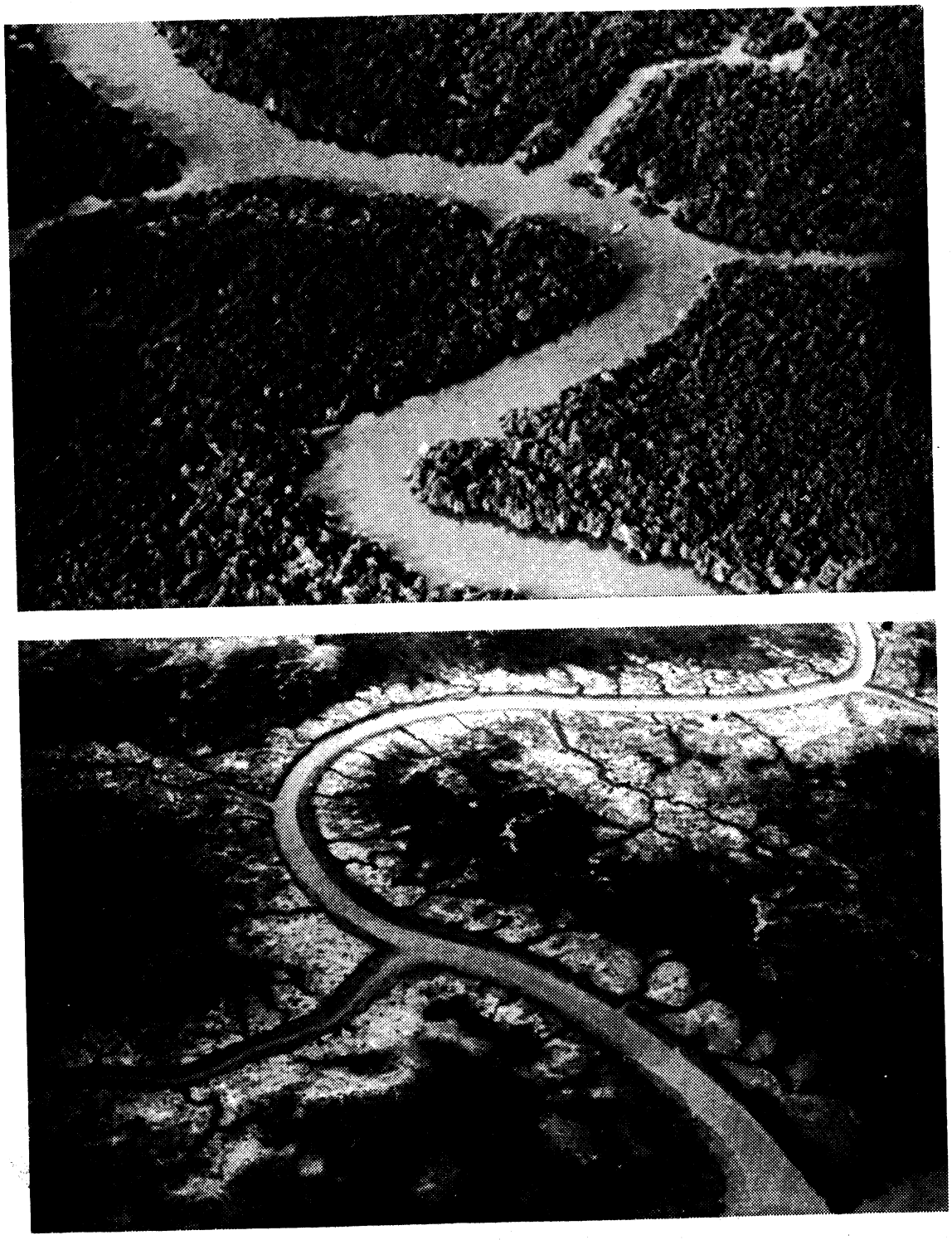

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Will Wilson, head of the Criminal Division of the Justice Department (and formerly a Texas Democrat under Johnson before changing his label) summed up the Nixon-Mitchell-Kleindienst Justice Department this way:

"In the area of balancing the right of dissent against public order, my heavy leaning would be on the side of public order. On the question of where does free speech move towards public disturbance, my answer would be 'pretty soon'. I wouldn't be tolerant of public disturbances because they were done by people with a good cause. People who are thinking about planning something like this--a protest movement--if it comes within anything for me to do, they should keep the peace. I'd call something a riot sooner than maybe other people might. Don't you think that's the attitude generally of this Administration?"

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IF YOU ARE MISSING A PAGE OR GET A BADLY PRINTED GRAPHIC, LET US KNOW AND WE'LL SEND YOU ANOTHER

interview, General Ouane Rattikone, former chief-of-staff of the Royal Laotian Army, admitted that he controlled the opium traffic in northwestern Laos since 1962. General ouane also controlled the largest heroin laboratory in Laos.

This laboratory produced a high grade heroin for the GI market in South Vietnam, and, according to the CIA, it was capable of producing over 3,000 kilos of heroin a year. With the withdrawal of U.S. troops, the market for such heroin has shifted directly to the United States.

Most of the opium traffic in northeastern Laos is controlled by Vang Pao, the Laotian general who commands the CIA's mercenary army. The Thai government allows Burmese rebels, Nationalist Chinese irregulars, and mercenary armies to move enormous mule caravans loaded with hundreds of tons of Burmese opium across Thailand's northern border. U.S. narcotics agents working in Thailand claim that every major narcotics dealer in Thailand has a high ranking "advisor" on the Thai police force.

In South Vietnam, the opium and heroin traffic is divided among the nation's three dominant military factions: President Thieu's political apparatus Prime Minister Khiem's political organization, and General Ky's political apparatus.

An examination of General Ky's political apparatus demonstrates the importance of official corruption in Southeast Asia's drug traffic and shows how Southeast Asia's narcotics move from the poppy fields into the international smuggling circuits.

Until recently a large heroin laboratory was located in the Vientiane region of Laos. It was managed by an overseas Chinese racketeer named Huu Tim Heng, who was the silent partner in Pepsi Cola's Vientiane bottling plant. Heng used the Pepsi operation as a cover to import acetic anhydride, a chemical necessary for the manufacture of heroin. Mr. Heng purchased raw opium and morphine base from General Ouane Rattikone, and then sold the finished product to General Ky's sister, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Ly.

Although a resident of Pakse, Laos, from 1962 to 1967, Mrs. Ly now lives in Saigon and travels to Vientiane about once a month to arrange for shipment of the packaged heroin to Pakse or Phnom Penh, Cambodia where it is picked up by transport aircraft belonging to the Vietnamese Fifth Air Division and flown to Saigon.

The commander of the Fifth Air Division, Colonel Phan Phung Tien, has been publicly attacked by the Director General of Vietnam Customs for his interference in anti-narcotics efforts and is believed to have extensive contacts with Saigon's Corsican underworld. Vietnamese military officers have identified Colonel Tien as General Ky's strongest political supporter inside the Air Force.

There is overwhelming evidence of systematic corruption extending all the way to the top of President Thieu's political apparatus. Two of his staunchest supporters in the Lower House of the National Assembly have been arrestd trying to smuggle heroin into South Vietnam, and the pro-Thieu deputies, including one of the president's legislative advisors have been implicated in other smuggling cases.

Some of President Thieu's closest supporters inside the Vietnamese Army control the distribution and sale of heroin to American GIs fighting in Indochina. President Thieu's most important military advisor, General Dang Van Quang, has been publicly accused by NBC of being the "biggest pusher" in South Vietnam. It is a matter of public record that General Quang was removed from command of IV Corps for outrageous corruption in 1967-68, and reliable sources in the Vietnamese military have confirmed NBC's report.

Finally, U.S. military commanders report that the narcotics traffic in the Mekong Delta is controlled by colonels and low ranking generals loyal to General Quang. Another of President Thieu's staunch Army supporters, General Ngo Dzu, II Corps Commander until several weeks ago when he was removed for military incompetence, has been identified as one of the major drug traffickers in Central Vietnam by the USAID Public Safety Directorate, U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, and the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Division.

American officials serving in Southeast Asia have a great deal of responsibility for the growth of the region's illicit drug traffic. Throughout the mountainous Golden Triangle region, the CIA has provided substantial military support for mercenaries, right wing rebels, and tribal warlords who are actively engaged in the narcotics traffic. And in Thailand the CIA has worked closely with nationalist Chinese paramilitary units which control 80-90% of northern Burma's vast opium exports and manufacture high grade heroin for export to the American market.

U.U. Embassies in Indochina have repeatedly tried to cover-up the involvement of local U.S. agencies in the drug traffic. In 1968 Senator Gruening came forward with well-founded allegations about General Ky's opium smuggling activities. The U.S. Embassy in Saigon issued a categorical denial. In July 1971, NBC's senior Saigon Correspondent charged that General Dang Van Quang, President Thieu's chief military advisor, was the "biggest pusher" in South Vietnam. Independent reports had been received of General Quang's narcotics dealings from high ranking Vietnamese sources. The U.S. Embassy again issued a vigourous denial.

In July 1971, Congressman Robert Steele claimed to have received classifed documents showing that II Corps Commander General Ngo Dzu, was trafficking in heroin. The U.S. Embassy deferred to then Senior II Corps Advisor John Paul Vann who denied that such documents existed. (The author of this article is currently in possession of one of those documents.)

The record of the U.S. Embassy in Laos is even worse. All U.S. officials in Indochina know that the vast majority of the high grade heroin sold to GIs fighting in South Vietnam is manufactured in Laotian laboratories. Yet in December 1970, the U.S. Ambassador to Laos, G McMurtie Godley, told an American writer, "I believe the Ro-

THE HEROIN TRAFFIC IN SOUTHEAST ASIA: ENOUGH TO FUEL AMERICA'S HEROIN PLAGUE FOR COUNTLESS GENERATIONS

By: Alfred W. McCoy

LIBERATION News Service

(Editor's Note: Alfred W. McCoy is presently a graduate student in Southeast Asian History at Yale University. He has spent the last 18 months researching the international drug traffic and his findings will be published in a book entitled The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia, Harper & Row, July 1972. His findings are based on research, documents, and more than 250 personal interviews conducted in the U.S., Europe, and Southeast Asia. His sources of information include U.S. military, intelligence, and Embassy reports on narcotics, as well as interviews with U.S. Embassy, USAID, military and CIA personnel.

The following article is based on testimony given by McCoy early in June before the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee of the U.S. Senate.)

NEW YORK (LNS) --Southeast Asia with aid from the U.S. government is fast becoming the major supplier of illicit narcotics for America's growing population of heroin addicts. Since the late 1960s international criminal syndicates have responded to mounting law enforcement efforts in Europe and the Middle East by shifting their major supply sources to Southeast Asia. The opium poppy fields of Southeast Asia's Golden Triangle Region (in northern Burma, Thailand and Laos) supply raw materials for clandestine heroin laboratories in Europe, Hong Kong, and the Golden Triangle.

High government officials in Thailand, Laos, and South Vietnam are actively engaged in the heroin traffic and are protecting the region's powerful narcotics syndicates.

U.S. diplomatic, military, and intelligence officials have always tolerated governmental corruption in Southeast Asia, and are implicated in the drug traffic on three levels:

1) Providing political and military support for officials and political factions actively engaged in the drug traffic without pressuring them to deal with the problem;

2) Consciously concealing evidence of involvement in the narcotics traffic by their Southeast Asian allies. Whenever the U.S. Congress or the media have made accurate allegations about the involvement of their allies, U.S. diplomatic personnel have repeatedly issued categorical, fallacious denials;

3) Active involvement in certain aspects of the region's narcotics traffic.

In 1967-68 American diplomatic initiatives convinced the Turkish government to drastically reduce its total opium production and expand its enforcement efforts. The sharp reduction of Turkey's opium production from 1968-72 coincided with a massive increase in the amount of heroin entering the United States; between 1969 and 1972 America's estimated addict population practically doubled, increasing from 315,000 to 560,000. In 1965 a seizure of only 15 kilos of pure heroin produced a street panic in New York City; by 1971 seizures totalling almost 400 kilos within a period of several weeks had no impact on the street supply. The question is, of course, -- where is all this heroin coming from?

Beginning in 1965 members of the Florida-based Trafficante family of American organized crime began appearing in Southeast Asia. Santo Trafficante, Jr., heir to the international syndicate established by Lucky Luciano and Meyer Lansky, traveled to Saigon and Hong Kong himself in 1968. U.S. Embassy sources state that Trafficante met with prominent members of Saigon's Corsican syndicates. These syndicates have been regularly supplying the international narcotics markets since the First Indochina War in the early fifties.

In 1967-68 there was evidence of increased activity on the part of Indochina's Corsican gangsters. U.S. agents observed Corsican heroin traffickers commuting between Saigon and Marseille where the Corsican control the clandestine heroin laboratories. A former high ranking CIA agent in Saigon told an American researcher in an interview that in 1969 there was a summit meeting of Corsican criminals from Marseille, Vientiane, and Phonm Penh at Saigon's Continental Palace Hotel.

In the wake of these high level meetings, increased quantities of Asian heroin have begun entering the United States. In 1970 the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics broke up a Filipino courier ring which had smuggled over 1,000 kilos of pure Hong Kong heroin into the United States in the preceding 12 months. One thousand kilos of pure heroin is equivalent to 10-20% of the United States estimated total annual heroin consumption.

Since all of Hong Kong's morphine base comes from Southeast Asia's Golden Triangle, this case provided ample evidence of the growing importance of Southeast Asia in America's drug crisis. The U.S. Bureau of Narcotics has only one agent in Hong Kong and so further seizures there, are unlikely. The Bureau of Narcotics' enforcement powers are generally weakened by the lack of interest other government agencies (State, CIA, etc.) have shown in the area of drug control. Without pressure from these other agencies, the Bureau alone has not managed to get the co-operation of local police in Southeast Asian countries.

In 1971 French Customs seized 60 kilos of pure Laotian heroin at Orly Airport in Paris in the suitcase of Prince Sopsaisana, the newly appointed Laotian Ambassador to France. The U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and diplomatic sources in Vientiane report that the Ambassador's French connection was arranged by Maichel Theodas, manager of the Lang Xang Hotel in Vientiane and a high ranking member of the French-Corsican underworld.

Finally, the Director of the Bureau reports that his intelligence sources indicate that much of the massive flow of heroin moving through Latin America on its way to the United States is coming from Southeast Asia.

The U.S.'s Southeast Asian allies are profiting from this heroin bonanza. In a three hour

yal Laotian Government takes its responsibility seriously to prohibit international opium traffic."

Ambassador Godley did his best to prevent the assignment of U.S.Bureau of Narcotics agents to Laos. It was not until November 1971 -- a full two years after Laotian heroin had decimated U.S. troops in South Vietnam -- that the Bureau of Narcotics was allowed to send its agents into Laos.

Finally, U.S. agencies have been actually involved in ceratin aspects of the region's drug traffic. In northern Laos, Air America aircraft and helicopters chartered by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and USAID have been transporting opium harvested by the agency's tribal mercenaries on a regular basis.

If the U.S. government is going to deal seriously with the heroin problem in this country it will have to reorder its priorities and commitments in Southeast Asia. President Nixon has told us that we cannot solve the drug problem unless we deal with it at its source and eliminate illicit opium production. The source is now Southeast Asia and that area accounts for some 70% of the world's illicit opium supply. Left unchecked, there is enough opium in Southeast Asia to fuel our heroin plague for countless generations to come.

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WOMEN SPEAK: 2nd ISSUE OF CHICAGO WOMEN'S MAGAZINE RELEASED

CHICAGO (LNS)-- The second issue of Black Maria, a magazine written and published by Chicago area women has just come out. The magazine, full of poetry, articles, plays, interviews, art and fiction, is the combined effort of all the women who directly contribute in time, energy or writing and those who read and respond by letters and subscriptions.

Black Maria plans to accept copy and graphics from women all across the country for their next issue since there's been such a big response. To subscribe or submit material write to Black Maria, P.O. Box 230, River Forest, Illinois 60305 (include your name, address and zip code when writing them). Single are $1.00, a years subscription is $3.50 (four issues). 40% discount on orders of 5 or more.

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"There are thousands who are not swept from their feet by the war craze. They realize that war is national murder, that the poor furnish the victims and that whatever the outcome may be, the effect is always the same upon the toiling class.

We are opposed to war, but if it ever becomes necessary for us to enlist in the murderous business, it will be to wipe out capitalism, the common enemy of the oppressed and downtrodden of all nations."

Eugene V. Debs, 1898

THOUSANDS IN DAR ES SALAAM PROTEST U.S. ESCALATION IN VIETNAM

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania (LNS)--"Nixon and Thieu are Through," "Hail Victorious Indochinese Patriots," and "Indochina is the Graveyard of Imperialism!" were just a few of the descriptive placards carried in a massive demonstration on May 11 protesting Nixon's escalation of the United States war of aggression in Vietnam.

But this was not a march in New York, San Francisco, or Washington. This was a march in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, and the 20 to 30 thousand African workers, peasants, students, and freedom fighters made this the largest demonstration ever held on the African continent against U.S. involvment in Vietnam. The angry and spirited crowd waved placards in the national language, Kiswahili: "Uhuru za Vietnamese," "Umoja Na Uhuru Kwa Vietnamese Sasa," and "U.S. Imperialism Bado Bila Shaka!"

They strongly condemned the United States' blockade of Haiphong Harbor, demanded the immediate, total, and unconditional withdrawal of U.S. troops from Indochina, and voiced their solidarity with the Vietnamese peoples' right to self-determination and independence.

The TANU Youth League (TYL) and the Dar Es Salaam Ad Hoc Committee Against United States Aggression in Indochina organized the demonstration to expose U.S. support of white supremacist regimes in Southern Africa, as well as to denounce the new escalation in Vietnam. TANU (Tanganyika African National Union) which led the fight for independence, is the leading party in Tanzania. The Ad Hoc Committee is made up of the South West Africa People's Organization, the Front for Liberation of Mozambique, the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola, the Front for the Liberation of Zimbabwe, (all guerilla movements fighting for independence from white rule) and Pan African Skills, as well as TYL.

The procession wound its way through the streets from the TYL headquarters to the U.S. Information Services Center and finally to the U.S. Embassy. There, the Second Secretary in the Embassy, Mr. L. Heyniger, representing the ambassador who was away at the time on a trip to Europe, refused to come out and meet the demonstrators.

A three-man TYL delegation, led by the league's Secretary General, Mr. Michael Baruti, entered the Embassy and confronted Mr. Heyniger in his office. They said:

"It would be utter hypocrisy to fail to connect the intensification of the American aggressive war in Vietnam with the recent bombing raids of Guinean, Tanzanian, and Zambian villages by one of their most faithful toothless lackeys--Portugese imperialism." They concluded by saying that the march was a demonstration of their support for the "peoples of Indochina whose love for peace has not stood in the way of their determination to control their own destiny."

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(Thanks to David Chen for this story)

THE COMMIES ARE COMING! THE COMMIES ARE COMING!: OR HOW TO DEAL WITH THE CUBAN EXILES WHILE IN MIAMI

(Editor's note: There has been a lot of talk about the threat the Cuban exile population in Miami may pose to demonstrators coming to town for the conventions this summer. We think that in order to deal with these people in Miami you should have some information about them and why they feel the and act the way they do. The following article was written by a Cuban woman who came to the U.S. with her parents as a child and who, together with many other Cubans of her generation, has since seen through the false image of the United States as the promised land.)

NEW YORK (LNS) --Rumors are flying all over Miami, that 25,000 Cuban exiles are going to be in Miami Beach to counter-demonstrate during the conventions. The groups expected for this action include Alpha 66 (which participated in the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961), the Federation of Cuban University Students (coming mainly from the University of Miami), the Abdala Student Organization (mainly from New York, New Jersey and Miami they organized dispruptions at the New York Cuban Film Festival), the Cuban Revolutionary Party and the Cuban Revolutionary Directory, all in a coalition with the Jewish Defense League.

But what does this mean in relation to the other demonstrators who will be in Miami Beach at the same time? The first thing that comes to mind is that there are going to be violent confrontations because of the reactions this community has to anything politically to the left of Wallace. But, before we get paranoid, let's go back and examine these people, their sentiments and how to deal with them.

The first group of Cuban exiles to arrive in this country -- not unlike many people who flee from revolutionary processes -- were rich and middle class people who rejected the idea of sharing their wealth. Later, after hearing all the propaganda on Miami radio-stations -- and not immune to pre-revolutionary days when the United States was much looked up to -- about the streets in this country being paved with gold, poor people started coming over. But what they found was very different -- unskilled jobs and welfare. (It's interesting to note that of these, several thousands have applied to go back to Cuba now conscious of what the Revolution has done for their country.)

Today in Miami, those rich Cubans often turn out to be the employers of the poor Cubans who came later, and have managed to keep their wealth and culture (balls and other gala social events) intact. They also have many dealings with the underworld (particularly the hard drug trade), as they once did in Cuba.

While the richies go about their own business, many other Cubans have been able to subsist by fitting themselves into the system as shopkeepers, technicians, etc. Many others, though, are still poor and barely succeed in eeking out a living. (For example, the small black Cuban community in Miami. It has a living standard way below even the black northamericans in the area, and there are hundreds of old people that barely get enough money to survive.)

The majority of the Cubans around the Miami area are settled down, which means they are not interested in protesting or harrassing anyone. But, at the same time, the whole exile population is very touchy when it comes to anything that resembles or can be in any way related to the 'Communist threat.' That includes anything from praise of Chile (socialism), to praise of Mc Govern (his favorable attitude towards Cuba, for one), to Women's Liberation (child care, family structure, etc.), to dope (a big commie plot to subvert the youth), and even to anti-war demonstrations (leftist --read Communist-- infiltration), -- not to mention anything that one might say in the least favorable about the Cuban Revolution.

The young people, for the most part, have been assimilated into the Northamerican culture and are politically very apathetic -- although most of them are basically against the war. That leaves a small group of young university students who are still gung-ho right wingers plus the same number of older Cubans who are still active in the counter-revolution. Hopefully, and probably, these are the only people who will have enough energy left, after so many years of fighting for the impossible, to pull off any type of counter-demonstration for the conventions.

The rest of the Cubans will probably not cause trouble except, of course, if you insist on talking to them about the accomplishments of the Cuban Revolution, or do obvious things that will give away your pro-Cuba, leftist leanings. It is not a good idea, for instance, to carry around visible literature on such matters. Cuban flags are one thing that a lot of Cubans simply cannot stand seeing together with long hair.

The more active Cubans are another story. Wherever you may be, as long as you are obviously a person who has come down to demonstrate, these Cubans will give you a very hard time, and that means they will resort to anything in their power, violence included, to silence you. There have been incidents in the past of Cubans beating up leftists, especially at the University of Miami and the Community College plus head-on confrontations in anti-war actions around the city.

But don't lose all hope, because these people have a distinct behavior pattern that will always beat them at their own game. They will use intimidation tactics often, but will back away when they are in the minority. This means that they will probably take a chance at more than verbal attacks only when there are more of them than of you.

So here's what to do:

--Don't try to taunt them unnecessarily.

--In areas of Miami with a heavy Cuban population like the Downtown section, Flagler Street and 8th Street, it would be wise if you traveled with a group of at least three or four and never alone.

--Don't try to get into political discussions

with them. They will sometimes act as if they are listening and reasoning out what you are saying, but you probably will wind up on the defensive.

--Last of all, don't get so paranoid that you just won't speak to any Cuban whatsoever. Many of the young people will probably be friendly and you will see them around the Coconut Grove area and other 'hip' hangouts. There are also a number -- few but rapidly growing -- who are more radical and are actively working with the movement in the U.S. and will be by your side in the front lines. Go to these Cubans if you are being hassled too much because they will know how to deal with other Cubans in a better way.

TODOS A MIAMI!

WIND NIXON DOWN!

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DEMOCRATS TO KEEP DELEGATES EYES OFF THE STREETS

MIAMI (LNS)-- The Democrats are working hard to keep their convention calm and trouble free. A whole range of diversions aimed at taking their eyes off the demonstrations outside are being planned by the convention organizers.

Already on the agenda: a black fashion show, a delegates' wives' tea, a "Nationalities Fair", and a Country and Western concert.

And, provided the passification program goes according to schedule, the climax will be a unity breakfast the morning after...

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WHITEWASHING THE WHITE HOUSE?

WASHINGTON (LNS)-- Although he is trying to cut federal funds for housing construction and has refused to carry out housing programs already authorized by Congress, President Nixon recently asked Congress for a larger allowance for his own home improvement plans.

For the "care, maintenance, and operation" of the executive mansion, Nixon has requested $1.3 million ($96,000 more than last year.)

Nixon attributes the increase to rising housing expenses-- a factor he likes to overlook when he urges Congress to decrease much-needed federal housing funds for millions of Americans.

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MEET YOUR NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL

"These civil libertarian bastards complain about what we are doing, but the fact remain that we are clearing up many of these problems...you have to do it with vigor and determination and honest people don't care for the political consequences but go ahead and fight crime. You can't do it with weak opportunistic, chicken-hearted bastards."

Richard Kliendienst, quoted in Courage and Hesitation by Allen Drury.

"MACHO" MISSES THE BOAT AGAIN: BAY OF PIGS INVADER CAUGHT BUGGING DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS

WASHINGTON (LNS)--Five men were arrested at gunpoint early Saturday, June 17, after Washington D.C. police interrupted a raid at the headquarters of the National Committee of the Democratic Party. The five were equipped with sophisticated photographic and electronic gear, and at the time of their arrests, the files were rifled and the ceiling had been dismantled in order to insert bugging devices. Lawrence O'Brien, committee chairman of the Democratic Party called for a thorough investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The leader of the raid, Bernard L. Barker, seems to specialize in abortive invasions. During the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba he served as go-between from CIA headquarters to the Cuban exile army. He also played a part in setting up secret invasion bases in Guatemala and Nicaragua -- all of the activities were conducted under the code-name "Macho."

Now an American citizen and president of a flourishing real estate firm, "Macho" still maintains friendships from the Bay of Pigs days -- with men like Captain Manuel Artime (military leader of the invasion) who has become a prime link between gusano (Cuban exile) businessmen and the Republican party in Miami. At the time of the arrest, Barker gave as his official address the office of his business partner, Miguel Suarez. Suarez is a well-known Cuban politician who ran for mayor of Miami and who served as the official liason between Cuban business in Florida and Republican ex-governor Clude Kirk. He describes himself as a "Nixonian" Republican.

As for the other men arrested in the raid, James McCord joined the CIA in 1951. John Mitchell, Chairman of the Committee to re-elect the President, admits that McCord "was employed by our committee months ago to assist with the installation of our security system."

Eugenio Martinez, Virgilio Gonzalez, and Frank Sturgis have all at one time or another been employed by the CIA and have been active in Cuba-related operations. Both the CIA and John Mitchell deny any connection with the specific activities of these men leading up to the Saturday morning raid on the Democratic National Headquarters.

Bugging devices are both indispensable and legitimate weapons in the United States' fight against foreign and domestic "enemies". Last year electronic eavesdropping rose 36%, the U.S. Courts report. But now, it seems they're to be chalked up as just one more campaign expense in the realm of party politics.

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HEY, PEOPLE, REMEMBER TO READ THE INSIDE FRONT COVER FOR CORRECTIONS CORRECTIONS CORRECTIONS

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AND DON'T FORGET TO TUNE US IN FOR THE LATEST MOST UP TO DATE COVERAGE ON THE CONVENTIONS!!!

PHONING YOUR WAY THROUGH MIAMI: A LIST OF USEFUL MIAMI NUMBERS

The following is a list of phone numbers for all types of information you may need in Miami. Probably the most important phone number to know --and memorize -- is the one for the SWITCHBOARD -- 633-7507-, because they are the most reliable as far as it goes for a place where the most amount of information is concentrated. And they well be open 24 hours a day. (The area code for Miami and its vicinity is 305.)

The people that will be organizing in the most wide level for the Republican convention are those in the MIAMI CONVENTIONS COALITION. Their address is 1718 Alton Road, Miami Beach and their phone no. will temporarily be 444-0962.

MOVEMENT GROUP CONTACTS

People's Party	751-5696
United Black Students	284-2683
Vietnam Vets Against the War	247-2148
Free Press	445-1114
Daily Planet	444-5882
WBUS Radio 93.9 FM	672-2500
S.C.L.C.	757-6377
United Farm Workers	633-7071

AMOUNG OTHER GROUPS ORGANIZING FOR THE CONVENTION ARE THE YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY 531-8895 and THE NATIONAL COALITION OF GAY ORGANIZATIONS 373-0711 or 373-3697

PERSONAL CRISIS, BAD TRIPS, ETC.

JACKSON HOSPITAL DRUG EMERGENCY (no bust)	371-9611
AMBULANCE SERVICE	642-6400
SUICIDE PREVENTION	379-2611
HERE'S HELP	944-5101
CRISIS CENTER	649-8206
EMERGENCY PARAMEDICAL	446-7685
OPEN DOOR (UNIVERSITY)	284-2300
PLACE EAST (M. BEACH)	532-2132
PLACE NORTH (N.E.)	944-1903
PLACE SOUTH (S.W.)	221-8071
OPERATION RE-ENTRY	534-7511

LEGAL SERVICES

A.C.L.U.	*373-2052*
LAW SCHOOL (U. OF MIAMI)	*284-4551*

ADDITIONAL NUMBERS

Center for dialogue	634-7741
Peace Center (AFSC)	443-9836
Red Cross	751-6661
Traveler's Aid	371-7536
Bus Information	633-9881
University of Miami (student union)	284-2318
Civil Defense	271-8851
Religious Leaders Concerned	538-3657
Miami Beach Tourist Development Authority	534-7511
Miami Beach parks dept.	534-7511
Fire Emergency	377-1441
Model Cities Program	691-0120

DADE COUNTY SERVICES

YOUTH RELATIONS BOARD	358-4505
COMMUNITY RELATIONS BD.	377-7171
PUBLIC HEALTH	377-0341
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION	377-2601
PARKS & RECREATION	854-3530
COUNTY MANAGER	377-5311
COURT-BAIL BONDS INFORMATION	377-7476
COURT-GENERAL INFORMATION	371-5151
PUBLIC SAFETY	371-3511
PARADE LICENSES	377-7684

JAIL

DADE COUNTY JAIL	*377-7691*
MIAMI CITY JAIL	*377-7341*
CHAPLAIN BAILY (locates people)	*377-7675*
BAIL BOND INFORMATION	*377-7476*

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

N.O.W.	*534-9399*
WOMEN'S INFORMATION CENTER	*665-0394*

Women from different organizations that are centering around the convention demonstrations have formed a group called the Miami Women's Coalition. They don't have a specific center as of now (although there are plans for one) but you can contact them through the Miami Conventions Coalition. (444-0962)

SO YOU'RE GOING TO MIAMI: SOME USEFUL INFO ABOUT ENFORCED LAWS

MIAMI (LNS)--Florida Governor Reuben Askew, commenting on law enforcement during the conventions, said recently that although police were being trained to handle the situation in a cool fashion, order would be preserved during those summer months in Miami Beach.

"So what's new about that?" ask veteran demonstrators familiar with that type of rhetoric from government officials.

A lot is new -- in Florida that is. Although there have been instances when the National Guard has been called out -- mostly University uprisings around the state -- Florida, especially Miami has not been the heaviest place for movement activities. So, with this in mind, Florida police are going through very 'serious' training in riot and crowd control, especially around the Miami area. New sensitivity training programs have been instituted, and police are being put through all sorts of maneuvers -- like standing in rows while people yell obscenities and throw bags of shit at them -- which are supposed to make them less violently inclined.

Because of the peculiar kind of people that pass through Miami Beach, mainly tourists, the town police have been trained to be very friendly and helpful. But they will be involved with security inside the convention hall and won't be dealing directly with demonstrators. That privilege has been delegated to the City of Miami cops who are very different from their comrades, the Beach police. The Miami cops pull off a lot of dope raids and the like and have built up a reputation for not being very gentle when it comes to young people.

Incidently the police plan to use Miami Stadium, located in the black, NW section of Miami, as a giant jail, similar to those used during Mayday and will probably turn to the Orange Bowl football stadium if more room is needed.

City of Miami laws are strictly and usually unpleasantly enforced. Here are a few that pertain to convention demonstrators in particular.

Increase traffic in hard drugs around Miami has hampered the police from cracking down on grass as much as they used to. But the situation is not like in other big cities, for instance New York, where a grass bust, even on the street, is a rare phenomenon. So use your judgement, but be forwarned. Also, there are a lot of downs (bad ones) around the city now and they are not recommended at all.

Jay walking is strictly enforced and tickets are three dollars each. People from out of town get away with it, sometimes, but, it is not clear what police will do with people who "look" like demonstrators.

It's illegal to leave your car unlocked in parking lots etc. - one of the city's answers to the high crime rate.

In Miami Beach, women are picked up by police if found walking by themselves at night and will probably have to spend the night in jail if thty don't have ID. But aside from the obvious sexism of this procedure, women who don't know the city well shouldn't walk alone if they can possibly help it.

If you're driving a car, you'll find that there "right turns on red lights" laws all over Florida. Just great isn't it? Thought you might like to know....

(Although it is not a law anymore, it might interest you all to know that about ten years ago blacks were not allowed in Miami Beach after dark unless they had a special permit.)

Keep looking for more interesting facts about Miami as convention time draws near.

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(Note to editors: Be sure to check out the graphics section for Miami graphics--last packet too)

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FLORIDA SUPREME COURT DECLARES ABORTION LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL - SHIRLEY JOHNSON (WHEELER) FREE!

NEW YORK (LNS)--In an important victory for the abortion law repeal movement, the Florida Supreme Court recently overturned Shirley Johnson's (Wheeler) July 13, 1971 conviction for obtaining an "illegal" abortion, saying that the law used to convict her was unconstitutional.

In the Spring of 1971 Shirley Johnson, who lived in Daytona, Florida with her common-law husband and their four year old son, had what she thought was an abortion performed in Jacksonville by a person she had been told was a doctor.

However, in May she entered the emergency room of a Daytona hospital hemmoraging from the incomplete abortion and delivered a stillborn fetus. A "confidential informer" told the local prosecutor and Johnson was indicted for "manslaughter by abortion", a sub-section of an 1868 Florida abortion law.

Johnson testified that she didn't have the money "to raise the child the way I'd like to and besides the world situation keeps getting worse for anyone's child to grow up in such a mess." She said "I wasn't thinking only of myself, but for the child."

Johnson's "manslaughter by abortion" conviction brought with it a two year probationary period in which she was forced to either "legally" marry her common-law husband, Robert Wheeler, or move in with her parents in North Carolina.

She was also instructed to "avoid injurious or viscious habits" and to avoid association with persons of harmful character or bad reputation." The sentence was handed down by judge Uriel Blount who stated at the time that he was convinced that "you (Johnson) are not likely to again engage in a criminal course of conduct."

Johnson feels that the nationwide support mobilized by several different womens' groups "had great impact" on the case and was crucial in supplying the pressure which led to the Florida court's ruling. However, only that section of the abortion law under which she was tried has been repealed by the court. Abortion still remains a crime in Florida and Johnson fears she may be retried under another section of the law. --30--

(Note to editors: See graphics on Vietnam that go with this story).

U.N. ECOLOGY CONFERENCE IGNORES ECOCIDE REFUSES TO DISCUSS CAUSES OF CRISIS

(Editor's Note: The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (UNCHE) concluded its two week hearings on the world ecological situation June 16 with the acknowledgement that a world wide environmental emergency exists. The 1200 delegates from 114 nations also agreed, in principle, that all nations have a mutual responsibility for such common property as the atmosphere and the oceans. The 200 point program produced by the conference, however, is legally binding to no one.

The decision to call UNCHE was made in 1968 by the General Assembly of the United Nations with the aim of producing an international agreement on ways of preserving and improving the earth's environment "for this and future generations." In the four years of preparatory work preceding the conference, two substantive documents were developed to cope with the worsening, world-wide ecological crisis.

The first, The Draft Declaration on the Human Environment, proclaimed that "man has the fundamental right to adequate conditons of life, in an environment of a quality which permits a life of dignity and well being..."

The second document, An Action Plan for the Human Environment, called for the creation of UN agencies to impliment the tasks outlined in the Declaration. Notable among these agencies are a body known as Earthwatch whose function would be the "identification and assessment of environmental problems of international importance," and an agency to supervise Environmental resources.)

STOCKHOLM (LNS) --On the opening day of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (UNCHE), June 5, Sweden's Prime Minister, Olaf Palme, denounced U.S. ecocide in Vietnam as having created an "immense destruction" that is "an outrage...which requires urgent international attention." Palme further declared, "We fear that the active use of these methods is coupled with a passive resistance to discuss them."

Russel Train, Chairman of Nixon's Council on Environmental Quality, denounced Palme charging that "the Prime Minsiter of Sweden took it upon himself to interject a highly emotional issue into the proceedings of the Environmental Conference." Train further charged that the consideration of the Vietnam issue "can only do disservice to the objectives of the conference. This U.S. lead policy of separating the discussion of politics from the discussion of the conditions of peoples' lives was thrust heavily upon the conference.

Palme's attempt to discuss ecocide in Vietnam was accompanied by a letter from the International Commission to Investigate U.S. War Crimes in Southeast Asia sent to each of the 1200 convention delegates. The letter appealed to the conference "to seriously consider the disruption of the Human environment in Indochina and to draw the only reasonable conclusion -- that this ecocidal war must cease immediately."

The War Crimes Commission presented conclusive evidence provided by two U.S. environmentalists, Dr. Arthur H. Westling and Dr. E.W. Pfeiffer, whose studies described in detail the effects of herbicides, which have wiped out more than one-fifth of all Vietnamese forests and croplands; the ecological consequences of the more than 26 million bomb craters which now dot Vietnamese landscape (the average size of craters are 20-40 ft. across and 5-20 ft. deep); and the "rome-plow" project which employs huge tractors to denude and permanently disrupt the Vietnamese landscape.

According to Westling and Pfeiffer, in those areas where the bomb craters penetrate the water table (as in the rich farmland of the Mekong delta region) they are filled with water all year and become breeding grounds for mosquitoes carrying malaria and dengue fever. Even the military confirms, they reported, that "malaria has been causing increasing concern in Vietnam" and has spread to areas previously unafflicted by the disease.

"It is U.S. policy," Dr. Pfeiffer charged, "that South Vietnam must be destroyed so that it may be saved." Pfieffer, citing U.S. Air Force statistics, pointed out that 92% of all bombing missions in Indochina are directed against forests and croplands. He noted that cratered land is subject to soil erosion and caterization -- a process where the soil hardens into a bricklike state whcih has proven to be irreversible.

Despite such testimony UNCHE chairman, Maurice Strong, of Canada, managed not to put the question of ecocide on the conference agenda.

Crucial discussion was briefly brought to the floor by a radical analysis of the environment by U.S. Biologist and anti-war activist Dr. Barry Commoner and through a condemnation of world industrial powers by a coalition of third world nations.

Commoner declared that "the root cause of the environmental crisis is not to be found in how many men interact with nature, but in how they interact with each other -- that to solve the environmental crisis we must solve the problems of poverty, racial injustices, and war; that the debt to nature cannot be paid in recycled bottles, but in the ancient coin of social justice.

Focussing on Vietnam, China underlined and expanded the attack at Saturday's session. "Our conference should strongly condemn the United States for their wanton bombings and shellings, use of chemical weapons, massacre of the people, destruction of human lives, annihilation of plants and animals, and pollution of the environment," the Chinese representative said.

Other Third World nations were similarly blunt in placing prime responsibility for the ecological crisis on industrialized countries. Consequently, they demanded that reparations be made to Third World nations in various forms from technical assistance in pollution control to special consideration in world trade. Representatvies of Guinea, Ghana and Zambia spoke out against the influence of the industrialized nations on the environment,

and the representative of Chile gave the multinational corporations special attention.

As a result, a proposal by India and Lybia that an international fund or financial institution be set up to provide "seed capital" to help developing nations improve their housing and other aspects of residential environment was passed with only 15 nations voting against it. Those 15 nations, however, were th ones in the best financial position to support it.

Dr. Commoner pointed out that the "Action Program", one of the two documents developed by the conference, and its some 200 recommendations were approved by the conference, but its scope is in the realm of treating symptoms rather than curing the disease. The program calls for the preservation of vanishing plant and animal species and promotes world-wide birth control, but fails to offer an analysis (or even attempt one) of why ecological crisis exists.

By refusing attempts to discuss the political context of the ecological situation, Commoner said, the conference came off as a "UN side show" used to drain off the anger of those ecologists frustrated by nations who put financial concern above human concerns.

UNCHE, pressured by wealthy nations, most notably the U.S., produced resolutions designed not to conflict with the wishes of those industrial world powers. The conference chose not to discuss ecocide or the relationship between economic systems and ecological systems.

The U.S. pushed for the conference to remain "unpolitical" and it did. Dr. Commoner, speaking for the Scientists' Institute for Public Information, summarized the conference like this: "Most of the resolutions it put forward with high intensity deal, in our opinion. with subjects that are relatively unimportant aspects of the effort that must now be made to cope with the environmental crisis."

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JAPANESE RAIL WORKERS REFUSE TO TRANSPORT MILITARY MATERIAL FOR US TROOPS IN VIETNAM

NEW YORK (LNS)--Japanese rail workers began refusing to transport military materials bound for Vietnam on June 9 to show their opposition to US involvement in Vietnam, according to a report from Tokyo monitored by the Vietnamese News Agency.

The action is reported to have thrown stations used for the transport of fuel to U.S. bases into confusion. Fuel transport from Azen station to Yokoda base along the Isurumi line of the national railway was suspended or fell behind schedule. About 1000 freight trains were cancelled throughout Japan.

The rail workers, members of the National Railway workers Union and the National Railway Locomotive Engineers Union, reportedly wrote anti-US slogans in white paint on freight trains.

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"THE CONTINENT OF AMERICA IS SHOUTING": LATIN AMERICAN ARTISTS AND JOURNALISTS IMPRISONED

This is the time for fire
For the mestizo, the shouts, and the gun
If the doors do not open,
The people will open them on their own.

The continent of America is shouting;
Our century is turning blue...
The American guitar
Fighting, has learned how to sing.
--from "Song To My America"
by Daniel Viglietti, Uruguay

NEW YORK (LNS) --Throughout the centuries of struggle for independence, first from the Spanish, and then from the United States, the countries of Latin America have fought for means to achieve self-determination. Contemporary struggles have not only taken the form of urban and rural guerrilla movements, but also the traditional and powerful form of protest songs -- and in recent years of militant cinema.

Latin American Revolutionaries sing and talk of their people: the Indians, the blacks, the mestizos, the miners, the fishermen and the slaves. Their songs and films are known, loved and respected by all, from the Puerto Ricans in New York, to the workers in the Chilean mines. And they have now become one of the most effective means to disseminating the stories of oppression and misery and the struggles of the Latin American people.

Filmmaker Octavio Getino spoke of the significance he saw in his work with Fernando Solanas while making the film "The Hour of the Furnaces", a political documentary about Argentina. "In the beginning we worked with abstractions: Argentine liberation, the liberation of man. The process itself, contact with reality, made us see that those abstractions were being embodied in concrete figures."

"The regime has discovered that the country is at war and that in all ideological wars, the war of communication, of propaganda and information has a decisive importance," Getino said in the beginning of 1971.

Getino's partner, Fernando Solanas was jailed recently in Uruguay for allegedly having contacts with the Tupamaros.

Filmmakers Walter Achugar and Eduardo Sierra were among the founders of the Third World Cinematheque in Montevideo, Uruguay. Achugar has worked in conjuction with other Latin American filmmakers, including Bolivian Jorge Sanjines, on the films "Blood of the Condor" and "Courage of the People." Both Achugar and Sanjines were arrested in May by Bordaberry's regime in Uruguay. They are now being held incommunicado while their offices have been raided and their films, books, documents and other material destroyed.

"If with my song I bother
Anybody that may happen to pass by
I assure you it's a gringo
An owner of Uruguay.."

--Daniel Viglietti sang about his country, Uruguay, an and about Latin America in general. He had close

links with other militants throughout the rest of the continent and there is hardly a protest singer in Latin America that doesn't sing at least one of his songs. In May, Viglietti suffered the same fate as his two comrades and, like them, has been prevented from even consulting a lawyer.

The repression on the part of the Uruguayan government is in reaction to a series of events that started last fall during the elections in that country.

In last November's election, the left coalition known as the Frente Amplio (Broad Front), which has been in existence for only two yerars, made a strong showing by obtaining 20% of the votes. The newly elected Colorado Party realized that unless it took steps to destroy this peoples' party, it would almost certainly be defeated in the next election.

The new government launched a campaign of repression against all dissident elements. Aimed primarily at the Tupamaros and all groups aligned with the Frente Amplio, this campaign included unlawful arrests and imprisonment, house-to-house searches, and numerous paramilitary actions resulting in the wounding and killing of unarmed citizens.

In late April of this year, the government declared an official "State of War", suspending all civil rights, instituting press censorship, curfews, wide-spread use of "preventive detention", plus torture of political prisoners and political assassinations.

* * *

"Cristianismo y Revolucion" is a magazine well known in progressive circles in Latin America. In its five years of existence, it has dealt with the growing militancy of Third World priests, including messages from the guerrilla-priest Camilo Torres. It has stimulated new radical currents in the church and has carried radicalism beyond the the framework the church traditionally offered.

In line with this approach,"Cristianismo y Revolucion" consistently provided in its pages a relevant place for Third World problems in the church and at the same time fostered the concrete revolutionary option of the Argentine and Latin American people.

The journalistic course of the magazine won world attention when its founding director Juan Garcia Elorrio was posthumously awarded the prize of the International Journalists' Organization in January of 1971. Elorrio was mysteriously killed in February of 1970 in a car accident just after completing a four month prison term.

After his death his wife Casiana Ahumada took over the job of directing and editing the magazine until in October 1971, the Argentine Federal Police confiscated indefinitely the latest edition and arrested the printing manager.

In a statement to the press, Casiana spoke out strongly against the government's action and its repercussions:

"The fact of having received this repressive blow in the month of October," she said, "anniversary of the most glorious expression of the Argentine working class struggle and of the trascendent and heroic death of Comandante Ernesto Che Guevara, commits us to continue struggling for our country's national and social liberation."

Last December, Casiana was arrested and accussed of fomenting violence and of justifying acts of violence in her publication. She has been continuously tortured and is now threatened along with other political prisoners, with sentencing to the infamous prison ship Granaderos.

Journalists and well-known figures from all over the world protested strongly against her arrest and have called, together with the Argentine Lawyers' Guild, on people everywhere to organize protest actions demanding her freedom as well as the freedom of political prisoners throughout Latin America.

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(Some of the above information was taken from a leaflet distributed by the Third World Cinema Group --224 West 27th Street, NYC 10001, (212) 989-3330. They, along with other groups around the country have sent telegrams to the governments of Uruguay and Argentina protesting and demanding the freedom of these prisoners. For more information contact them directly.)

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(Note to editors: See graphics that go with this short)

ARMY BILLBOARD CAMPAIGN SLOWED DOWN IN SYRACUSE

SYRACUSE, N.Y. (LNS) -- Syracuse commuters have noticed recently that roadside billboards advertising the "New Army" aren't as sympathetic to that organization as they were when first posted. This has been the result of an active campaign by the Syracuse chapter of the Citizen's Committee for Honesty in Billboards.

A billboard that once read: "The army will pay you $288 a month to learn a skill" now reads: "The army will pay you $288 a month to kill." Similarly, an army advertisement suggesting, "If your job puts you to sleep, try one of ours" has had a picture of a helicopter removed with a painting of grave stones being substituted.

The Citizens Committee indicates that their action was prompted by the realization that most of these billboards are in low-income areas and suggests that they have been places there "to trap low-income youths who cannot find a job" into enlisting.

The committee, which has chapters in 28 states, notes that the modified billboards are being replaced, but vows to correct these new billboards as soon as possible.

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"The sentiment now animating a large proportion of our people can only be suppressed...by taking ten or a dozen of their leaders out, standing... them against a wall and shooting them dead. I believe it will come to that." Teddy Roosevelt, 1896

BRIDGING THE GENERATION GAP IN MIAMI BEACH--
Y.I.P. ANNOUNCES NEW PLANS FOR THE CONVENTIONS

MIAMI BEACH (LNS)--Saturday June 11 was the usual hot sunny day in Miami Beach. At Lummus Park, which stretches for 4 or 5 blocks along the Beach's southeast shore, hundreds of old people gathered as they always do to sit in the shade or sun, play cards, knit and talk. They are old retired men and women, living in duplex apartments and small cheap hotels. They can't afford to have two homes, so they live in Miami Beach year round. And they love to talk.

But this Saturday, for the second time in a row, there was a little more activity than usual in the park. Under a large shade tree one "senior citizen" was setting up a microphone and loudspeaker, and others drew their beach chairs over to join in a meeting of the young people with the old people.

The Youth International Party (Y.I.P.) had initiated the gathering and the response was good. For the weeks that the Yippies had been in Miami they had made every effort to talk with these old people, the people who make up the majority of the Miami Beach population.

The program for the afternoon's meeting was short and to the point. About 75 people participated and others watched from the side.

The meeting started by singing God Bless America, and then Mr. Markowitz, the m. c. and owner of the microphone, introduced the first speaker, the president of the Senior Citizens' Association.

This woman, and another man who spoke later, were militant in their support of the "young people." Over and over the same sentiments--"They are demanding the same things we want." "They aren't happy with this country either."

The general feeling of the group was clear, as people nodded in agreement with the speakers and looked around to smile at younger faces in the small crowd. They want the demonstrators to come, support the "right to dissent" and feel strongly that the least the city can do is grant them a place to stay.

Stew Albert spoke on behalf of the Y.I.P. and stressed the points in common between the generations. He said that the young and the old have the most to offer in this country and are the most ignored. "You have the experience that comes with age, and we have the energy and enthusiasm to make the changes we all need." His little speech, low-key and unrhetorical, was very well-received and caused one old woman to wonder aloud why "more of you young people don't talk."

Two men from Y.I.P. sang folk songs, and the audience clapped along and everyone joined in on Hava Nagila...Within an hour, the program had ended--too soon for many. After the crowd had arranged with Mr. Markowitz to bring his microphone back the same time next week, people started folding up their chairs and mingling.

The majority of the people in Miami Beach are as tired of Nixon as anyone else. They want the war to end. They are not really "activists" although for several years the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) has held weekly anti-war demonstrations in Lincoln Mall. They want a better life for themselves, their children and grandchildren, and support the demonstrations happening in Miami Beach this summer.

Many of them have gone to City Council Meetings to argue for a campsite. One woman stressed that it was not the low-income old people who wanted to stop the demonstrators, but the rich hotel owners who feared the loss of business.

But they are old, tired and afraid of possible violence. "We know you won't make any trouble, dear, but there will always be some people..." they say. And they know what the police can do, with or without provocation. Because they are the community where the convention is taking place, they are justifiably worried, but their worries are eased somewhat when they meet the people who are going to demonstrate and have the chance to exchange fears and ideas.

The Yippies have been holding these meetings every week since the beginning of June, and will continue to do so through the summer. Instead of ignoring a touchy situation, they are going right in and talking with the old people, finding out what they are thinking, and attempting to deal with their thoughts.

Y.I.P. is now calling for Days of Change at the Democratic Convention. In a press release issued June 15, they stated that:

"The Youth International Party will sponsor no marches, though we will participate in the planned peaceful demonstrations of our sisters and brothers. We plan a feast for delegates and non-delegates, a day of cultural enlightenment against the war, environments, dances, films and chanting.

"In response to the hundreds of calls we are receiving from throughout the ocuntry, we are now advising young people to think first of the Republican Convention. We are encouraging non-delegates coming to the Democratic Convention to be self-sufficient, and to participate in workshops now planned, so they can return to their local communities and build for a massive turnout at the Republican Convention."

The reason for this emphasis is that there is not much time till the Democratic Convention and that based on the work they have done so far, they have come to believe that "the Republicans would welcome a chaotic situation which would discredit the Democratic Party. Disorder would not serve the demonstrators' goal of a peaceful end to war, and it would endanger our grandparents' generation which lives here."

They emphasize that this does not mean they are supporting any candidate of the Democratic Party, or that they are abandoning all activities during, before and after the Democratic Convention.

Rather they intend to intensify their work, especially with the old people, encouraging them if not to participate in demonstrations, at least to support them, and encouraging young people

to recognize the needs of the elderly.

The atmosphere in Miami Beach is friendly. Many people, especially in Lummus Park, are open and warm. They are interested in the people coming down, fascinated by the fact that young people have come so far to their little town, to talk to them.

No one has ever done that before.

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[Note to editors: see graphics section for photos to accompany this article.]

"BECAUSE THEY HAVE MONEY THEY ARE GODS ON THE LAND": 13,000 CHILEAN PEASANTS SEIZE LARGE ESTATES

[Editor's note: Most of the news about Chile that you see in your daily newspaper or on TV these days is about street demonstrations, or by-elections, or parliamentary votes and what they indicate for the future of President Salvador Allende's socialist coalition government. But usually the reasons for all the commotion and attention get lost in the shuffle. Government programs to nationalize foreign-owned monopolies, break up large farming estates and transfer large industries from private to public ownership are rarely referred to and almost never explained in an intelligible way.

In particular, very little attention had been given to events in Chile's countryside. While Chile is to a large extent an urbanized industrial society, the 22% of the working population who live in the country play a key role in attempts to improve Chile's balance of trade and stabilize the economy.

For years the country has imported up to $200 million a year in agricultural products while exporting only $30 million worth. It is with the hope of mobilizing to reverse this imbalance as well as the imbalance in land-holding that the Popular Unity government has called into use a law, passed under the previous government, allowing the expropriation of large or mismanaged estates.

In the following article, Ted Polumbaum, an American photographer who has spent several months in Chile, describes one campaign in the Chilean countryside. While this particular incident took place several months ago, it reveals a good deal about the process that is going on in Chile.]

NUBLE PROVINCE, Chile (LNS) -- Thirteen thousand peasants seized control of 200 farms on March 14 and paralyzed the work for 48 hours in Nuble Province, Chile. Ten days later the Popular Unity government officially expropriated 150 of the farms, giving them over permanently into the hands of the peasants.

Massive mobilization had been discussed for weeks among the peasants in the area. On March 13, the time was set and at 3 a.m. the peasants went into action. Gates were locked, Chilean flags went up and signs explaining the seizures were posted on large farming estates all over the province.

Operation "Grito de Nuble" (Cry of Nuble) was hardly unique for Chile, where over 2,000 fundos (large estates) have been taken over since Salvador Allende's government took office in November 1970. But it was still significant. The action was launched to revitalize the peasant activism that had burst forth in the months immediately following Allende's election, and to curb the increasing aggressiveness, including reprisals at gunpoint, by the large landowners.

During the days following the occupation, key union leaders traveled day and night by truck from farm to farm coordinating the action. Where opposition groups were mobilized or when the landowners attempted to remove equipment or livestock from the fundos, the peasants blockaded the roads.

In seven or eight cases armed proprietors returned to retake their lands. At one livestock farm, 70 armed men organized by the landowner retook the farm, captured 50-year-old Pascual Sepulveda, beat him mercilessly, intending to throw him into a drainage ditch to die; he escaped and was hospitalized for weeks. But peasants took the farm back again.

Predictably, the Chilean press (much of which opposes the government) painted a picture of "chaos and violence" unleashed by peasant "extremists." But peasants in the area didn't see it that way. For years, chaos and violence have been handed down to them by the landlords. Large estates owned by affluent city-dwellers have lain idle while peasants have been forced to hire themselves out for wages far below the legal minimum.

And there have been instances of outright violence and murder by landlords. Two peasants had been shot and killed in recent years by the particularly feudalistic owner of Rosario, one of the large estates. The owner had been sentenced to 30 days in jail for the first killing, six months for the second.

Luis Molina, the father of one of the murdered peasants commented, "Because they have money and they are rich, they are gods and lords on the land... The President of the Republic should send all these people to some island to suffer as the poor people have suffered here."

None of the landlords of Nubles were shipped off to islands on March 24, but a lot of their estates, including Rosario, are now in the hands of some of the region's 40,000 salaried workers, (who formerly had no land of their own, or plots so tiny they had to hire themselves out to large landowners to make ends meet.) In the process, the peasants and the Socialist Party organizers who helped them mobilize for the action have begun to correct some of the problems of misuse of land and unemployment that have plagued the countryside.

For instance, at Rosario, there were only two fulltime workers before the seizure, and the land was badly farmed. Now there are 20 families, building new houses for themselves working the land collectively. Organizers estimated that the expropriation had already absorbed a lot of the unemployed and that with new work projects growing out of the action virtually all unemployment on the land would be eliminated by the end of 1972.

Santiago Bell, a government agrarian official explained, "We want to eliminate the nonagricultural owners -- absentee landlords -- the daughter who got a present from her father and hired an administrator." Other medium-scale farmers, those in Bell's words who "really know how to farm," the government hopes to encourage to stay on, perhaps eventually hiring them as technical experts.

It's a far cry from the "chaos and violence" that the right-wing press plays up. Organized in cooperation with officials from the Socialist Party and the approval of the government, Grito de Nuble was intended to press the government not to stagnate in bureaucracy or let opposition from landowners and others who oppose them stall their programs.

As peasant Luis Molina put it, "The landlords find the government bad, and why? Because it is giving the poor people something to eat, giving us the power, that's why."

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[See graphics section for photo to go with this story]

"MR. TOUGH" TAKES POWER:
RICHARD KLEINDIENST BECOMES ATTORNEY GENERAL

LIBERATION News Service

"This Administration is prepared and willing an ready to act immediately. As soon as we're notified of danger, we'll have the National Guard in the armory and the Army on two-, four-, and six-hour alert. . . .We're going to enforce the law against draft-evaders, against radical students, against deserters, against civil disorder, . . .and against street crime."

--Richard Kleindienst in an interview with the NY Times in early 1969

"[It was Richard Kleindienst who] suggested to me that I make law and order my principal issue in 1964."

--Barry Goldwater

WASHINGTON (LNS)--Four months and one murky scandal (filled with a missing key figure, shredded evidence and layer upon layer of "revised" stories) after his nomination was announced, Richard Kleindienst was sworn in on June 12 as the new Attorney General. President Nixon, praising Kleindienst for his "honesty, integrity and devotion to law", said that Kleindienst's "long ordeal" only strengthened his confidence in him.

"A great ship is not tested by smooth sailing but by rough waters," intoned Nixon in a swearing-in ceremony which was proceeded by martial tunes from a red-coated Marine band.

* * *

The selection of Richard Kleindienst to succeed John Mitchell was not exactly one of Nixon's well-kept secrets. Everyone expected that Mitchell would step down to direct Nixon's re-election campaign and who was better fit to fill his shoes than his deputy, described by one Washington reporter as having "had more responsibility than any Deputy Attorney General before him"?

Just as it was a generally accepted fact that Kleindienst would be nominated, it was a generally accepted fact that he would be approved.

Senator Philip Hart, a Democrat from Michigan who is known as a liberal, said at the time: "I have reservations about Kleindienst. But I have always felt that a President or Governor should be able to choose the man or woman to enforce the laws he is responsible for."

Then came the "rough waters" of the ITT-Dita Beard-San Diego scandal--a possible juicy campaign issue of the traditional variety--the seat of government implicated in bribery by big business interests. Roman Hruska, the Republican Senator from Nebraska labeled the hearings called to look into the ITT-Justice Department agreement a "circus".

And a poll taken at the time showed that the hearings only confirmed what most people in the country knew already--that there is a tremendous amount of behind-the-scenes wheeling and dealing at the top levels of government. As Hruska said exasperatedly, "Conventions all over America are bought all the time by the business communities and everyone in this room knows it."

So while the hearings went along like a scene from the Emperor's New Clothes, the discussion of Kleindienst's job as "the most powerful deputy in the cabinet" (as one commentator put it) somehow got second billing in the circus.

* * *

"There will be a new enthusiasm and a tremendous new effot, with President Nixon at the helm, to do something about criminal justice. There will be a massive commitment to the effort in money and staff. The most important change will be in the attitude and atmosphere our new programs will create."

--Donald E. Santarelli, Associate Deputy Attorney General (Klein= dienst's right hand man) in 1969

"You have given the American people new--and newly justified--confidence in their ability to halt the spiral of crime and to restore domestic peace."

--Richard Nixon, on Feb. 15, 1972 in a tribute to John Mitchell after announcing his resignation to head Nixon's campaign

The Justice Department, under John Mitchell directed the rise of grand juries as an interrogative tool used against radicals; the extensive use of wiretaps; and conspiracy indictments; and the resort to mass arrests such as the 13,000 people busted during Mayday.

And then look who the Justice Department chose to prosecute (the Harrisburg 7, the Chicago 8) and who they chose not to prosecute (the National Guard at Ken State, the Mississippi police at Jackson State, the killers of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark).

The Justice Department played a key role in designing and pushing the District of Columbia Crime Control Act of 1969 which became known as the No-Knock Bill because it allowed police, FBI agents, etc. to break in to private houses without identifying themselves. Its other less widely known provisions include:

**preventive detention (someone can be imprisoned prior to trial even if they can scrape the bail together if a judge feels the person is likely to commit other crimes while out on bail.

**"sentencing of multiple offenders" (which al-

lows a judge to give stiffer sentences to people who had been convicted before; it can give life imprisonment to anyone who has been convicted of three felonies)

**making it illegal to resist arrest--even if it is an illegal arrest

**forcing telephone men and building superintendents to help install wiretaps and bugs anywhere in the country.

Senator Sam Ervin, a constitutional expert (who felt the pull of his Southern Democratic colleagues stronger than his revulsion for Kleindienst when he voted for his approval) called the bill "literally a garbage pail of some of the most repressive, nearsighted, intolerant, unfair and vindictive legislation that the Senate has ever been presented."

Far from being tempered by such criticism, the Justice Department pushed to have many of the provisions extended into national legislation, tacking on a few extra clauses for good measure.

"We have always held that in criminal cases we would err on the side of letting the guilty go free rather than sending the innocent to jail. We have required proof beyond a reasonable doubt. . . . Is the next step the elimination of the presumption of innocence?"

--William O. Douglas in his dissenting opinion to a recent Supreme Court decision

"The presumption of innocence may also be defined as a rule which requires the government to produce evidence from the first moment when a case begins. Thus, the presumption of innocence may apply to arrest, but it does not preclude arrest if the government has reasonable grounds."

--Richard Kleindienst, in a speech before the National Trial Lawyers Association, January 30, 1970

Richard Kleindienst (who has been known to be called "Mr. Tough") is playing it cool these days. In one of his first speeches after the Senate approved his nomination as Attorney General, he talked about the "two strings to our bow"--a worn out parable that presumably illustrates how the Justice Department's job is both "to enforce the law" and to "improve laws to meet the needs of society".

The difference between Mitchell and himself, says Kleindienst, is merely "a matter of style and personality and emphasis."

Mitchell is known to call blacks "those colored people". Kleindienst, according to one reporter, "energetically cultivates" the blacks in the Justice Department "clapping them on the back and calling them 'baby'".

But the actual differences are small. Not only did Kleindienst, while still under Mitchell, have a strong hand in determining policy, but he had a twice daily conference with his boss. According to Newsweek he would sometimes "walk into the boss's office and click his heels Prussian-style and pay his respects to 'mon general'".

Though lately Mr. Tough has tried to keep a "low profile",a friends of his has said, "Dick sometimes shoots from the hip."

In an interview with Elizabeth Drew from the Atlantic Monthly, Kleindienst did just that:

"Let's take these students" [the magazine article noted "his voice rising"]. "I would encourage students to probe and seek, up to the time they would close down the institution which gives them freedom of expression. If you can show a concerted form of activity of a subversive nature where people similarly inclined spread throughout the country to fan this, then it becomes the role of the federal government to supress that form of activity.

"When you see an epidemic like this cropping up all over the country--the same kind of people saying the same kinds of things--you begin to get the picture that it is a national subversive activity."

Kleindienst, in this early interview, predicted the thrust of the Nixon Justice Department: "If people demonstrated in a manner to interfere with others, they should be rounded up and put in a detention camp. Ramsay Clark submitted seven names to the Subversive Activities Control Board just to keep it alive. We're not going to just keep it alive. We're going to give it momentum." Drew noted that Kleindienst was "fairly shouting by now".

Or as he said later in his speech about preventive detention: ". . .The presumption of innocence may be regarded as a way of look at a criminal defendant until the final moment a verdict is rendered. This approach would treat a defendant as innocent even though the evidence of his guilt is great. Viewed as a social policy, the presumption of innocence underlies the general desirability of granting defendants pretrial release. It shows our respect for the individual citizen and assure that the innocent will not be detained.

"But this wise social policy is no incontrovertible. Occasions do arise when it must give way. . . . society's interest in the public safety transcends other interests when danger is clear."

Yet in an interview with Elizabeth Drew in June 1971, Kleindienst was more moderate. He said he was "rather astounded" when he read in the Washington Post that there were 10,000 on a "national security index" who would be subject to arrest in a national emergency.

And he pointed out that the Internal Security Division was a traditional function of the Justice Department under presidents Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson.

Yet when asked about Mayday (where he helped plan the mass arrest procedures and which he described as "temporary mob rule") he proclaimed with pride that "no innocent people were convicted" (over 90% of the cases were never even brought to trial because the evidence was so shoddy). "If the law had to be sure that a person was guilty before he was arrested, you would never have anybody arrested under our system of jurisprudence," was his reply.

So now Kleindienst is Attorney General. "I can't think of one area where I would do anything differently as a matter of substance than John Mitchell has done." he says confidently.

[CONTINUED ON INSIDE FRONT COVER----------]

Top: "Reloca," a farm in the Nuble region of Chile. They had only four fulltime residents there before. Since seizing the land and entering the agrarian reform by expropriation, they now have nine families and plan to settle 25 on the farm. After the toma [seizure], 70 armed men organized by the landowner retook the farm, captured 50-year-old Pascual Sepulveda (rear, center, with plastic on hat), beat him mercilessly, intending to throw him into a drainage ditch to die; he escaped and was hospitalized for weeks.
SEE STORY IN THIS PACKET. Credit Ted Polumbaum/LNS

Bottom: Luis B. Molina: His son was shot down by the owner of the "Rosario" farm in Nuble. It has been expropriated and is now in the hands of the peasants. For the murder tha landlord served 6 mos. in jail. Said Molina: "Because they have money and they are rich, they are gods and lords on the land...The President of the republic should send all these people to some island to suffer as the poor people have suffered here...The landlords find the government bad, and why? Because it is giving the poor people something to eat, giving us the power, that's why."
SEE STORY IN THIS PACKET. Credit Ted Polumbaum/LNS

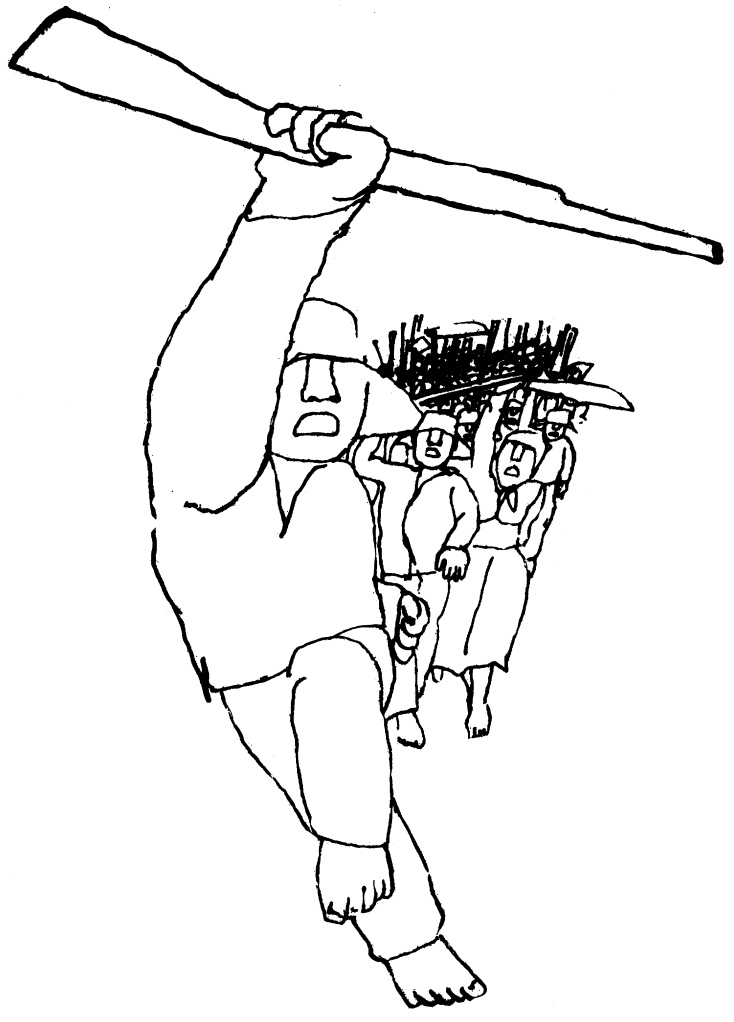
Top: South Vietnamese farmland destroyed by American bombings. Credit E.W. Pfeiffer/LNS
SEE STORY IN THIS PACKET ABOUT THE WORLD ECOLOGY CONFERENCE IN STOCKHOLM.

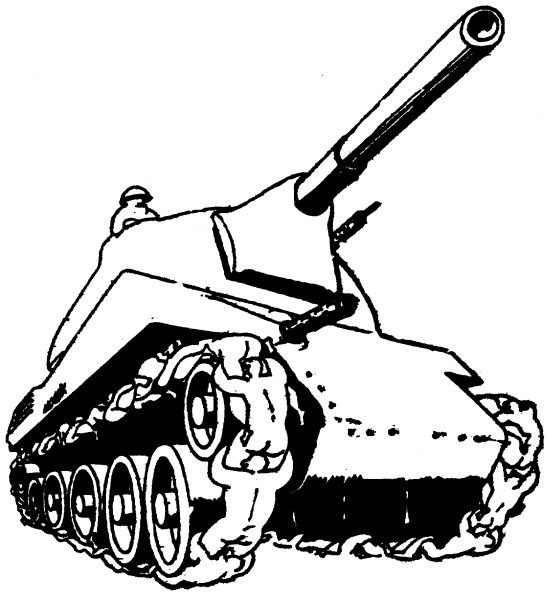
Bottom: Mangrove forest in Gia Dinh province, South Vietnam permanently destroyed by U.S. herbicides.
SEE STORY IN THIS PACKET Credit Arthur Westing/LNS

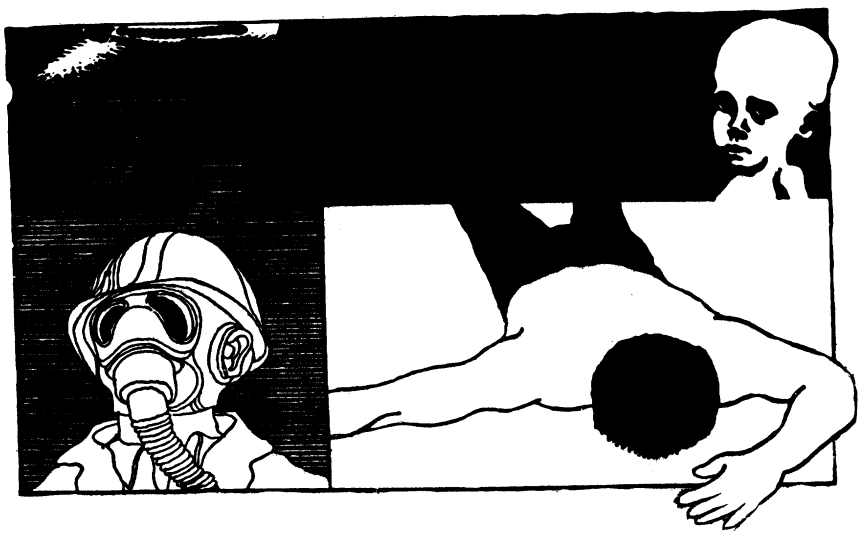
JOIN OUR
RANKS
Fight For
PEACE
WORK
FOR
PEACE

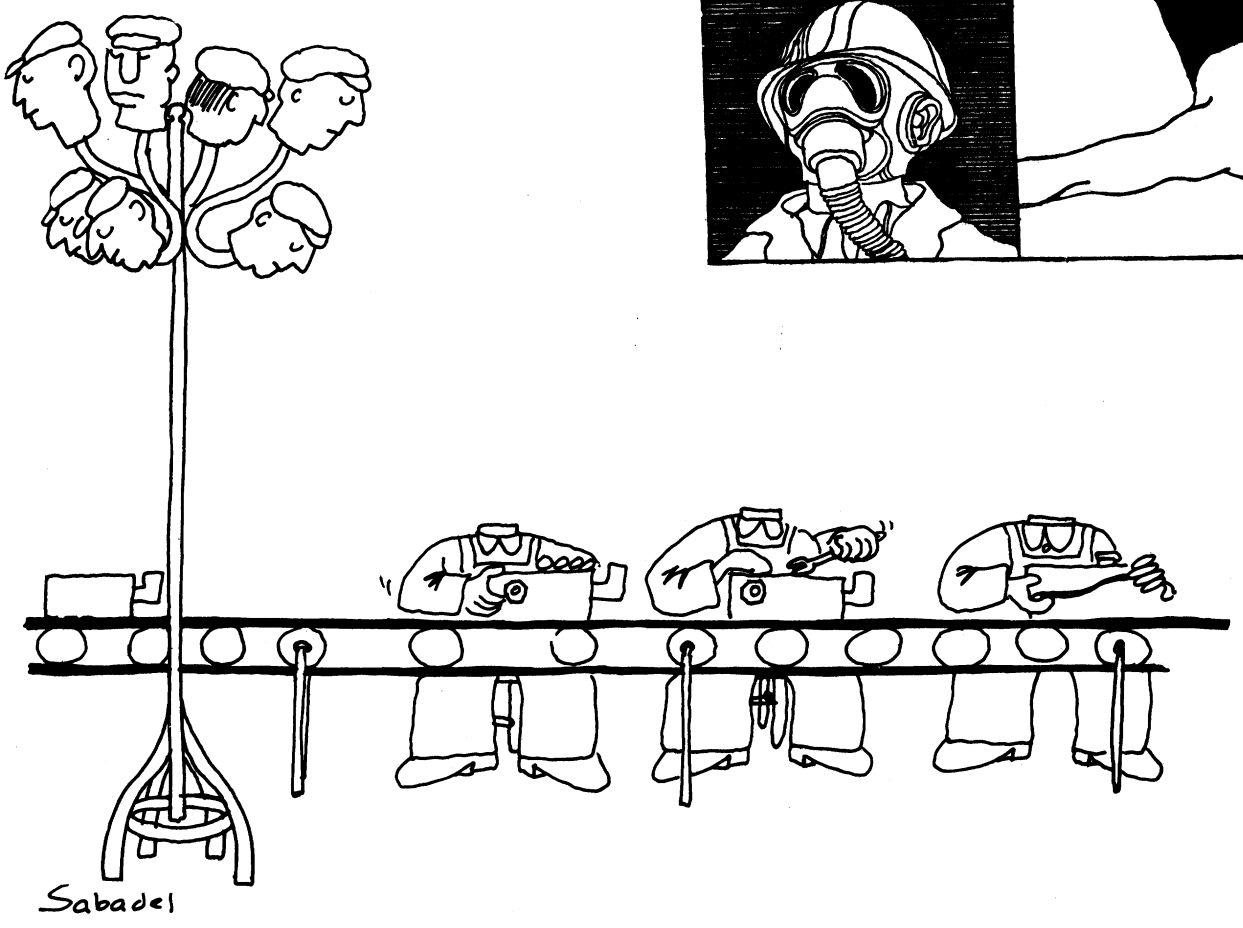
Lummus Park, Miami Beach. See story on page 11 of this packet. Credit LNS Women's Graphics Collective.

W.I.L.P.F. women demonstrate on Lincoln Road Mall in Miami Beach.
See story on page 11 of this packet. Credit LNS Women's Graphics Collective.





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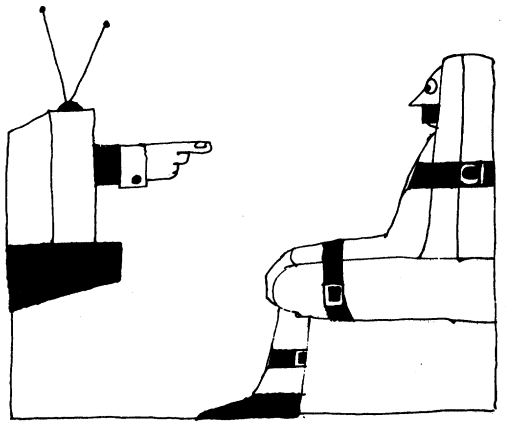
Top Right: Peasants' struggle. Credit Brazilian Information Bulletin/LNS
CAN BE USED WITH CHILE STORY IN THIS PACKET

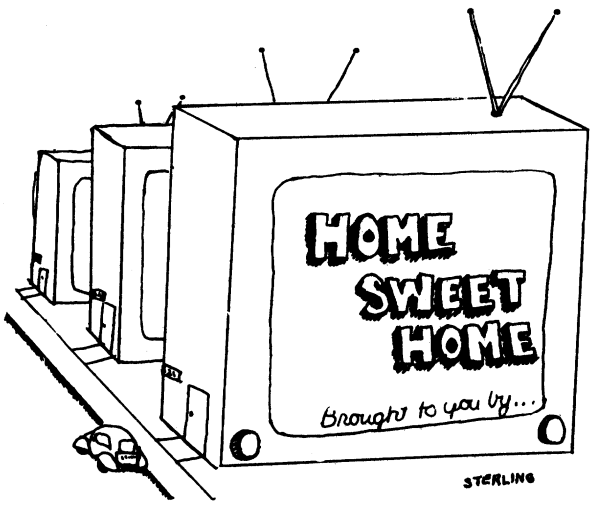
Top Left: Army Officer
Credit bulletin of the Brazilian Information Front/LNS

Middle Left: Human treaded tank
Credit Bulletin of the Brazilian Information Front/LNS

Middle Right: Oppression and Repression
Credit Bulletin of the Brazilian Information Front/LNS

Bottom: No Place for Thinking. Credit Politique Hebdo/LNS

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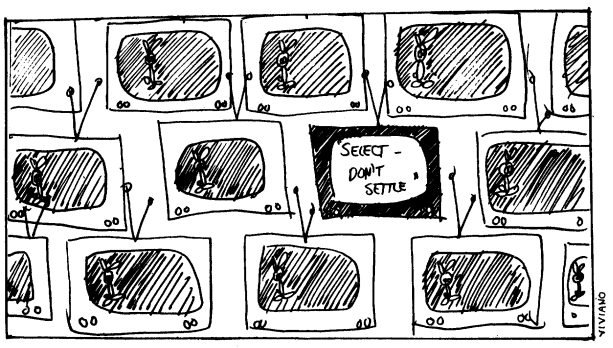
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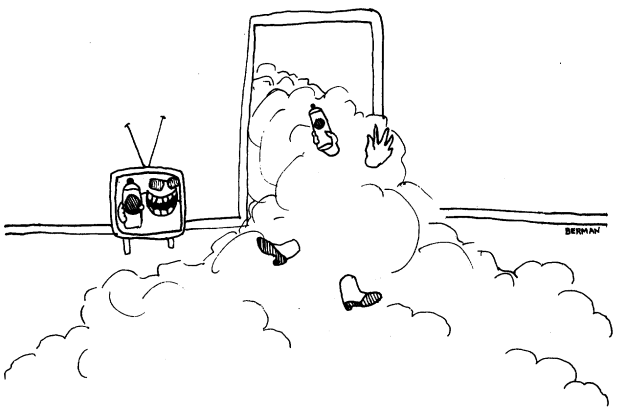
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We'll pay you
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Today's Army wants to join you.

TOP RIGHT: Nixon Still Hanging On
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T.V. Graphics
WATCH FOR STORY IN UPCOMING PACKET
CREDIT: The Network Project /LNS

BOTTOM RIGHT: Army Billboard
SEE STORY PAGE 10
CREDIT: Citizens Committee for Honesty in Billboards/LNS

BOTTOM LEFT: Richard Kleindienst
SEE STORY THIS PACKET
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